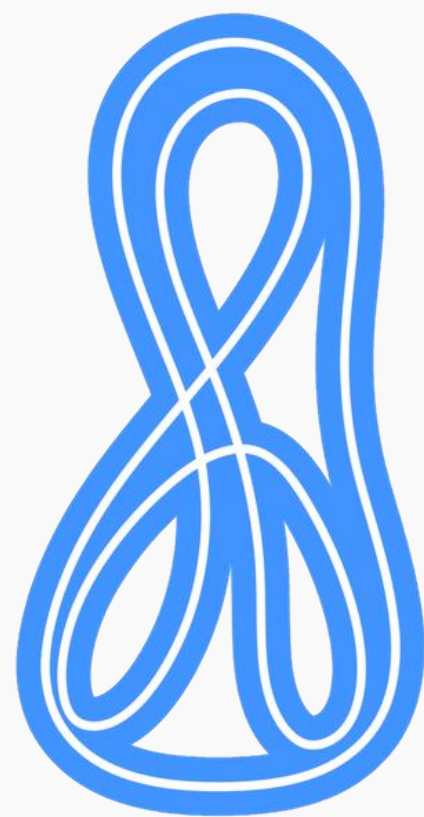




Biomedical Data Analysis

Beyond AI Prediction

Reveal the fundamental structure of your data
Connect findings to known biology and physiology

Challenges of AI-driven biomedical data analysis

01

Limited Generalization

Small cohorts increase the risk of overfitting, unstable performance, and uncertain results in unseen patients.

02

Hidden Data Structure

Conventional features and predefined labels may obscure trajectories, subgroups, connectivity, and other structures within the data.

03

Limited Scientific Interpretation

Prediction accuracy alone does not explain what the model learned, why a pattern matters, or whether it is coherent with biology.

Rad Science uses *xAI and *TDA to investigate model behavior and data structure.
Findings are then evaluated against established biomedical and physiological knowledge.

* xAI : Explainable AI * TDA : Topological Data Analysis

Data analysis designed for your dataset

01	02	03	04
Understand Examine the research objective, study design, data-generating process, available labels, and technical limitations.	Build the representation Transform the data into a representation matched to the question. This is where filtration, embedding and feature geometry are chosen, and where much of the analytical value is decided.	Investigate Establish statistical and machine-learning baselines, use xAI to examine model behavior, and apply TDA where structural patterns may add insight.	Interpret and iterate Review findings with domain experts, assess their consistency with established evidence and physiology, and use the results to guide the next analysis.

You and your data determine the analytical strategy – not the other way around.

What the collaboration produces



Data Analysis

- ✓ Interpretable evidence
- ✓ Domain-grounded findings
- ✓ Reproducible analytical assets

Model explanations, structural patterns, subgroup characteristics, and assessments of robustness and uncertainty.

Results interpreted with domain experts and evaluated in relation to established biomedical knowledge and physiology.

Analysis-ready data, documented methods, reusable code, visualizations, and technical reporting.



Software Implementation

- ✓ Research applications
- ✓ Dashboards and visualization
- ✓ Data acquisition and processing
- ✓ Device-integrated prototypes

Once an analysis is validated, we can translate the workflow into a research tool

Multimodal biomedical data analysis

Data Modalities

- 01 **Univariate & Multivariate Time-Series**
- 02 **Biomedical Imaging**
- 03 **Omics Data**
- 04 **Structured Clinical & Experimental Data**

Multimodal Analytical Approach

Modality-Specific Representation

Preserve the essence of temporal, spatial, molecular, and clinical information before analysis.

Cross-Modal Intergration

Align patients, samples, events, and experimental conditions.

AI + xAI

feature contribution

Manifold Learning

geometric organization

TDA

persistent geometric structure

Domain-Grounded Interpretation

Study Design · Biomedical Knowledge · Physiology · Domain Expertise

Outcomes & Deliverables

- **Event & Anomaly Detection**
- **Signal & Image Segmentation**
- **Classification & Stratification**
- **Cross-Modal Association & Network Analysis**

Delivered as:

Reproducible multimodal pipelines
Pilot research software tools

Three complementary views of biomedical data

01

AI + xAI

What can the model learn—and what drives its output?

Learns task-relevant patterns for detection, segmentation, classification, and prediction. xAI examines influential variables, regions, time points, and modalities.

REVEAL

S Task performance · feature contribution · model behavior

02

Manifold learning

How are the observations geometrically organized?

Reveals lower-dimensional organization embedded within high-dimensional data while examining local neighborhoods and broader trajectories.

REVEAL

S Neighborhoods · trajectories · gradients · transitions

03

Topological Data Analysis

Which structural features persist across scales?

Quantifies components, loops, cavities, and connectivity across a filtration, providing structural summaries that complement conventional features.

REVEAL

S Persistent structure · subgroup differences · topological features

FOUNDATION ACROSS ALL
THREE

Statistical validation + domain grounding

Effect Sizes · Uncertainty · Confounding · Robustness · Biomedical kKnowledge · Physiology

Where we have collaborated

Physiological Data Analysis

Multivariate and time-series analysis of complex physiological measurements, including 36-channel pharyngeal manometry.

Event detection · Structural features · Research visualizations



Small-Cohort Omics Analysis

Interpretable analysis of high-dimensional molecular and structured clinical variables, including treatment-response lipidomics.

Candidate features · Subgroup structure · Reproducible workflows



Biomedical Imaging

Segmentation and structural analysis of microscopy images, including separation of touching patient-derived organoids.

Segmentation pipelines · Morphological features · Quantified image measures



Research Software

Optional extension: validated analyses translated into practical tools, including real-time pitch-tracking software.

Pilot software · Acquisition and feedback · Data logging and export



Start with a focused analytical pilot



One dataset, one research question, and one defined analytical objective.

Deeper analysis developed and interpreted together with domain experts.

A validated analytical workflow
translated into an operational
research tool.

Let's start with a 30-minute conversation.

Bring one dataset, one analytical bottleneck and one research decision — or simply the problem you have not been able to resolve. We will tell you whether deeper analysis, joint validation or software implementation is the right next step, including when the answer is no.

Biomedical Data Analysis · Explainable AI · Topological Data Analysis · Research Software

www.radscience.ai.kr